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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 MARC D. GROSSI,

12 Petitioner,

13 v.

14 UNKNOWN, Warden

15 Respondent.

Civil No. 10-1060 JAH (POR)

**ORDER DISMISSING CASE
WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITH
LEAVE TO AMEND**

16 Petitioner, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, has filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas
17 Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

18 **FAILURE TO SATISFY FILING FEE REQUIREMENT**

19 Petitioner has failed to pay the \$5.00 filing fee and has failed to move to proceed in forma
20 pauperis. This Court cannot proceed until Petitioner has either paid the \$5.00 filing fee or
21 qualified to proceed in forma pauperis.

22 **FAILURE TO NAME PROPER RESPONDENT**

23 Review of the Petition also reveals that Petitioner has failed to name a proper respondent.
24 On federal habeas, a state prisoner must name the state officer having custody of him as the
25 respondent. *Ortiz-Sandoval v. Gomez*, 81 F.3d 891, 894 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing Rule 2(a), 28
26 U.S.C. foll. § 2254). Federal courts lack personal jurisdiction when a habeas petition fails to
27 name a proper respondent. *See id.*

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1 The warden is the typical respondent. However, “the rules following section 2254 do not
 2 specify the warden.” *Id.* “[T]he ‘state officer having custody’ may be ‘either the warden of the
 3 institution in which the petitioner is incarcerated . . . or the chief officer in charge of state penal
 4 institutions.’” *Id.* (quoting Rule 2(a), 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254 advisory committee’s note). If “a
 5 petitioner is in custody due to the state action he is challenging, [t]he named respondent shall
 6 be the state officer who has official custody of the petitioner (for example, the warden of the
 7 prison).” *Id.* (quoting Rule 2, 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254 advisory committee’s note).

8 A long standing rule in the Ninth Circuit holds “that a petitioner may not seek [a writ of]
 9 habeas corpus against the State under . . . [whose] authority . . . the petitioner is in custody. The
 10 actual person who is [the] custodian [of the petitioner] must be the respondent.” *Ashley v.*
 11 *Washington*, 394 F.2d 125, 126 (9th Cir. 1968). This requirement exists because a writ of
 12 habeas corpus acts upon the custodian of the state prisoner, the person who will produce “the
 13 body” if directed to do so by the Court. “Both the warden of a California prison and the Director
 14 of Corrections for California have the power to produce the prisoner.” *Ortiz-Sandoval*, 81 F.3d
 15 at 895.

16 Here, Petitioner has not named a Respondent. In order for this Court to entertain the
 17 Petition filed in this action, Petitioner must name the warden in charge of the state correctional
 18 facility in which Petitioner is presently confined or the Director of the California Department
 19 of Corrections. *Brittingham v. United States*, 982 F.2d 378, 379 (9th Cir. 1992) (per curiam).

20 CONCLUSION

21 For all the foregoing reasons, the Court **DISMISSES** the Petition without prejudice and
 22 with leave to amend. To have this case reopened, Petitioner must, **no later than July 26 2010**:
 23 (1) pay the \$5.00 filing fee **OR** submit adequate proof of his inability to pay the fee; **AND** (2)
 24 file a First Amended Petition which cures the pleading deficiencies outlined in this Order. **THE**
 25 **CLERK OF COURT IS DIRECTED TO MAIL PETITIONER A BLANK MOTION TO**

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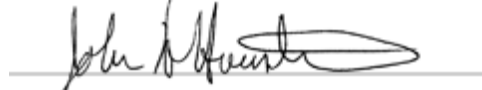
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1 **PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS FORM AND A BLANK FIRST AMENDED**
2 **PETITION FORM TOGETHER WITH A COPY OF THIS ORDER.**

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 DATED: May 27, 2010

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John A. Houston", is written over a horizontal line.

6 JOHN A. HOUSTON
7 United States District Judge
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